

THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year, in advance, are at the rate of \$1.50 per month. The BANGOR COURIER is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year, in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Whig & Courier on the following conditions, and the terms will be strictly adhered to:

For a square three insertions in daily or weekly paper, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

Advertisements marked daily and weekly, will be charged 25 cents for each insertion in the latter, in addition to the regular rates in daily.

The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

PERIODICAL AGENCY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY
E. F. DUREN.

Bookseller, near the Post Office.
FOR the following PERIODICALS, which begin a new volume, January 1839:—

Blackwood, Lady's Book (edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale); Mother's Magazine, Mother's Monthly Journal, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Penny Magazine, Parley's Magazine, Missionary Herald, Baptist Missionary, Democratic Review, North American Magazine, Sabbath School Visitor, Circulating Preacher, Sailor's Magazine, Waldie's Repository, Library of Health, Biblical Repository, and Quarterly Review, Sabbath School Treasury, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Hawaiian Spectator, Little's Museum.

Agent also, for the New York Mirror, Boston Weekly Magazine, a new literary paper, Boston Courier, Christian Mirror, New York Observer, N. Y. Evangelist, Saturday Courier, Portland Advertiser, &c.

Specimens of each may be seen as above.

NEW CASH STORE.
G. DENNIS, No. 46, Main Street, Bangor, has this morning received from New York, a great variety of WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of:

Alpena Bombazines; Edenboro Highland and Merino Shawls; Bating and Wadding; Broadcloths and Cassimeres; Merinos; Cambrics; &c.

A large assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS!! Also a handsome lot of ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS!!

All of which will be sold cheap for cash at 46 Main St.

YET MORE SPLENDID.
THE LADIES' Book for the Boudoir, edited by Miss Sheridan; 13 embellishments, folio size.

Gems of Beauty, displayed in a series of 12 highly finished engravings of Spanish subjects, from designs by the first artists, with fanciful illustrations in verse, by the Countess of Blessington. (folio.)

Book of Beauty, (1839) with twelve beautifully finished engravings, from drawings by the first artists. Edited by the Countess of Blessington. (folio.)

Dec. 28. E. F. DUREN.

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HENRY CLAY ON THE ABOLITION QUESTION.

The House of Representatives were occupied all the day, with the motion to recommit the bill, which was to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill making the usual appropriations for certain harbors.

As this occupied the whole time of the House, a debate was not more attractive in the other end of the Capitol. Your correspondent turned his back upon such a topic, and went into a more agreeable place.

Mr. Crittenden was expected to speak on the bill for the protection of Office-holders interfering in elections, assigned for hearing a week ago. But the morning hour being devoted to the reception of petitions, reports, &c. there occurred a debate, arising out of a motion of his colleague, which occupied a portion of the day.

Mr. Clay of Ky. offered a petition, which was read by the Secretary of the Senate. It was a memorial signed by the most respectable citizens of this district, deprecating the reception of many petitions from divers parts of the country, interfering in the domestic affairs of the people of that district, and the evil disturbance of the public peace and tranquility, thereby, declaring that the subject of Slavery, as it existed in that district is not one, which it is within the competency of the people of other parts of the country to intermeddle with. Many of these petitioners were, many more were not, slaveholders, and a large number of them were conscientiously opposed to slavery. The memorial was read by the Mayor, and prayed that this improper interference with the institution alluded to may cease, and receive no countenance nor aid from Congress.

Mr. Clay of Ky. supported the prayer of the petition in a speech of some two hours length, during which time he held the Senate and auditory in the deepest and most intense silence and attention. He closed, by moving that the memorial do lie on the table and be printed, which was ordered.

You will hardly expect an exact report of this long and interesting speech, in the compass of a letter despatched as this will be on the same day the original was delivered. But, as the subject is one of so much consequence, in every point of view, just now, throughout the country, I do not see that I can excuse myself to your readers for omitting some kind of abstract, however imperfect it must of necessity be, of this important effort.

Mr. Clay set out with the statement that the petition he had offered was a fair exposition of the sentiments of the population of the District, and in presenting it, he should avail himself of this legitimate opportunity of saying something upon the subject matter involved in it.

It was well known to the Senate that the bill for the abolition of slavery, as he viewed it, had not been adopted, though strenuously urged by himself, by the Senate. He had contended for the reference of those petitions to a proper Committee, and for a report thereon, appealing to the good sense of the country, against the petitions and their prayer. A majority of the Senate had thought otherwise. Both courses, however, were conducive to the same end, it is true, the rejection of the petitions, though the one adopted disregarded those forms, without the observance of which, (as in the case in private as well as public life,) such injury is often inflicted where none is intended. And it was so in this instance. The abolitionists had found their cause strengthened by the manner in which these petitions had been presented by the Senate, and the other House of Congress, and thus had actually been rendered more formidable to the country by the mode in which Congress had treated them; which, Mr. C. contended, would have been far otherwise had the course which he had recommended, been adopted.

Mr. Clay said that his present object was, to present a fair and accurate view of the subject, as he had hoped to have incorporated in a report upon these petitions, a form, in which he believed much good might have been produced from them to the country, had the Senate been fit to give the people in question that direct aid.

There are three classes of persons in the country, opposed to the institution of slavery. The first class are those who, from conscientious motives of humanity and philanthropy, were opposed to the institution. This was a large class, and included the very respectable portion of the "free-press" throughout the country, who cardinal principles were the abhorrence of any, and the cultivation of peace and good-will among mankind.

Second class were apparent abolitionists, whose connection with the others was accidental, and far-distant, who to vindicate the right of petition. And

Third class were those who seek to obtain their ends, by any means, without regard to consequences, and who were ready to say, "All in the right of the cause, the cause of the Union, the right of the free-press, or the stability of the Union." They were pursued by one stage of the cause, and next to all else, they were the first to be sacrificed. They were the first to be sacrificed, and the preservation of what they

chose to call the internal slave trade. But all the while the obvious stepping-stones to the accomplishment of their ulterior designs. Their aim was the short stage to universal emancipation: to the liberation of some three millions of African negro slaves, without compensation to their owners. This is the great object at which they ultimately aim. Nor are the means alluded to the only ones for its attainment. They also seek to excite portion of the people of this country against those of another, by inflammatory appeals, by exaggeration of the features of the institution they are attacking, and by their incessant efforts to distract and divide the country. Like a distinguished "agitator" upon this and other topics, on another theatre of action, (O Connell,) they would hunt down and proscribe all who oppose their schemes.

Mr. Clay said, with reference to this allusion to the Irish agitator, that how much soever it might have been very natural to our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, when he read the libel of that person on Americans, to follow the impulse of wounded feeling, and to resent the insult, he must say that he should have preferred to have seen that in the United States it was treated, with silent contempt. What though the Irish M. P. alluded to, had expressed the opinion that Americans ought to be excluded from English society, on account of the existence of slavery in America, that opinion could not do much harm, emanating as it did from one, whose own admission to that society was contraband, and who a member of it, even, he was treated by it with ill concealed scorn. If he were no more desirous of American society, than the Americans had reason to be of his, the state of separation between them was indeed likely to be eternal. The plunderer of his own country, Mr. Clay thought Mr. Stevenson would have better consulted his own dignity, by giving but little heed to his railings against our own.

The abolitionists of this country had begun their operations by declaring their object to be to address the Southern Slaveholders, in appeals to their humanity and their interest. This was an assumption of superior intelligence on their part, to begin with, which those most deeply interested were not likely to concede. But in these latter days, they had blended the subject with politics, and were calling on the different parties in the country to throw themselves upon one or the other of this question. Mr. Clay would call on the country to pause for a moment, and look at the precipice down which these people would hurry them.

There had been three periods in the history of the country, when the spirit of abolition was apparent.

1. Immediately after the formation of the Constitution. At first, its powers were undefined, on this and other important topics; and numerous abolition societies were formed throughout the country, to resist the recognition of slavery by that instrument. The "Friends" were the chief authors and movers in these, respectable and worthy men, with conscientious motives and feelings, who sent their petitions to Congress upon the subject. To the reception of these there was no serious opposition. They were reported to a proper Committee, who reported to Congress that there was no power therein vested, to interfere with the matter, which was one of State jurisdiction, altogether. This report seems to have given perfect satisfaction, and its decisions were quietly acquiesced in by the country.

2. Incidentally, upon the Missouri question. In 1820, Missouri was admitted to the Union, after a long and interesting struggle, terminated at last by one of three compromises so characteristic of the Constitution itself.

3. Upon the subject of the slave trade. Among them, the emancipation, by Great Britain of her Colonial slaves. That this should have such an effect was natural, for the similarity of language, of institutions, and manners, as well as from a common origin. Mr. Clay showed the difference in the cases: the British Parliament possessed unlimited legislative powers, and the American legislation possessing but few, and those much restricted and confined. The British slaves were in distinct colonies. Those in our land were scattered all over a large portion of the country. The slave owners of Great Britain were not represented in Parliament. Those of America are represented in the legislatures. Before the parallel could be fairly drawn, there must be the same circumstances. The residence of some five million slaves in the heart of Great Britain proper, and the proposition be made to emancipate them, ignorant, without any moral or intellectual culture, in the bosom of the country.

But the question had been blended with the politics of the country. And in both sections, North and South, he was constrained to say, that there was but too much evidence, that parties were seeking to make their strength greater, by the use of this excitement. Erroneous charges were made by one party against the other on this subject. Previous to the late election, the present Chief Magistrate was accused of being an abolitionist, a charge which Mr. Clay said he never had credited. Mr. V. B. was no abolitionist. And no, the charge taken an opposite direction, and is alleged against the opposition to the administration: a charge as absurd as the other. It is not true that either party had abolition designs, as a party. Yet out of all these recriminations, the abolitionists derived available material to further their designs.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to take up and to consider the first, in which the interpretation of Congress was invoked by the abolitionists, upon the subject of the slave trade. The first was, that when in this District, the

then examined the provision of the Constitution, in regard to the power of Congress to legislate upon this subject. He showed that that jurisdiction was given by the Constitution to Congress over such territory as should be ceded "for the purpose of a seat of Government," and for that object alone; and that any petition upon matters going to that point, the comfort or convenience of the ceded territory as "the seat of Government," it was perfectly competent to consider and act on. The grant carried with it just this specific power, and no more. Such was the understanding of Maryland and Virginia at the time. Now, if the abolition of slavery is necessary to render the seat of government more efficient, and convenient for that purpose, it is in the power of Congress to legislate upon petitions to that effect. If not, not.

Mr. Clay then argued against the necessity of the case, in this point of view, reviewed the evils of making this district a refuge for runaway slaves from Maryland and Virginia, the breach of implied faith that would be occasioned thereby, put cases in illustration, showed what implied faith in making grants was, that the grant should not be diverted from its intended object and design, applied this definition to the case in hand, and came to the second preliminary demand of the Abolitionists, to wit:

2. The abolition of Slavery in Florida. He showed the terms upon which Florida was ceded by Spain, he reviewed the treaty, and showed the inconsistency of this step with it, and its inconsistency, too, with the Missouri compromise of 1820, and reprobated tearing open a new wound, to bleed afresh, so happily bound up at that time by that compromise.

3. The internal Slave Trade, or transfer of that property from State to State. Mr. Clay considered the assumption of the abolitionists, that Congress has a right to act on this subject, under that clause of the constitution, which authorizes them to regulate commerce, he showed that this power was given to preserve the peace and quiet of the country, and showed cases, in which it might be used advantageously, for the security of internal commerce with the different States, &c. The power given is to "regulate," not "prohibit." He answered the argument, based by the abolitionists on the first words of Section 9, in Article I of the constitution, concerning the "migration" of certain persons, by showing that it was synonymous with "importation," which immediately followed it, and obviously intended to apply solely to the African slave trade.

All these were the masked batteries covering the real point of the abolitionists' attack upon the institution of slavery as it exists in the States. Mr. Clay would now glance at some of the objections in their way.

He adverted to the fact that no power to do these things was vested in Congress by the Constitution, that that Constitution could never have been formed with such a power in it, nor could it last long, were such a power assumed. There were three millions of slaves dispersed all over a large portion of this continent, that this was not a question of introducing slavery, that it was not a question what might be done, or a supposition of the non-existence of this institution, but what is to be done as it exists, that, if it were now an original question, there could be difference of opinion, no one would introduce slavery, de novo, into the country, no one would more strongly resist it than he, if proposed but here they are, and how are they best to be governed or provided for? It is not a question of free will, but of expediency, we must rule them or they us. Here they are, &c.

As a further obstacle, Mr. Clay considered the large amount of capital invested in this property. He estimated that there were 3,000,000 of these slaves, at an average value of \$400. There are held by all classes, rich and poor, widows, orphans, and every body they are the subjects of existing contracts, mortgages, and the like. And here he showed the difference between British and American emancipation. The former was on the principle of emancipation. Could this principle be carried out here? He knew that there was a visionary dogma in the minds of some men, that human beings could not be property. To that he would oppose the legislation of all time for hundreds of years, the law defined property. If, then, they are sincere, the Abolitionists should begin by raising the \$1200,000,000 out of themselves, and such of the people of the free States as they could convince of the truth of their cause, not the Slave States, because it would be absurd to attempt to raise money out of them to buy their own property.

Mr. Clay then called the attention of the abolitionists to the inevitable injury inflicted by their movements upon the blacks themselves, in the free States, and adverted to several cases, in which abolition, on a gradual scale, had been checked, in obedience to public sentiment, by their movements: as in Kentucky, &c. And he showed, too, how necessarily the increased rigor of slave state legislation had followed the action of these people.

He then took into review the necessary consequences of the attainment of their object, even if possible. The horrible struggle to obtain it, the ultimate total extinction of one or the other of the classes, the evil of throwing a free black population all over the Union, into competition with white men, the reduction of wages in consequence, (because they (the abolitionists) are opposed to colonization out of the country; and here Mr. Clay passed a eulogium on the Colonization scheme,) and the amalgamation of the classes.

But are these things to be in perpetuity? He asked fifty years ago, and has been answered by fifty years of experience. The answer is, "Providence," which has answered for so long and so

well, will still carry on onward and through and will befriend us and our posterity as of old. He then said, "Sufficient is the day for the evil thereof." The proportion of the races to each other, is not such as to excite any great alarm, being about as one to five, and the white population, the country through, is gaining even over this ratio, slowly, but most surely. He would not speculate at length on the distant future, but he firmly believed that in an hundred years there would scarcely remain a vestige of the black race on this continent.

Mr. Clay adverted to the two causes, assigned, at the formation of the Constitution, why the Union would not last.

1. The natural Allegany division of the country. But by the aid of Robert Fulton's genius, and the enterprise of the people, that objection had been removed, and from no part of the country was there greater loyalty to the Union and the Constitution than in the West. This objection, therefore, no longer exists.

2. Domestic Slavery. This still exists, and is still the subject of the greatest solicitude. It was settled after much deliberation, upon the basis recognized by the Constitution, and upon that basis it ought to be allowed to rest, untouched by any unauthorized hand.

Mr. Clay was not in the habit of indulging in gloomy forebodings, but he could not but look forward to the consequences of these movements, unless speedily checked, as disastrous in the extreme. The opposition in dreadful conflict of one portion of the confederacy against the other, then the clash of arms, he would not further lift the veil. It would be a disclosure from which all would shrink, even the abolitionists themselves would shudder at the devastation and war that must ensue, could they see it. Let them not say, "we are the stronger." War is always uncertain, and it is holy writ, which says, that "the battle is not always to the strong." And, "suppose," said Mr. Clay, (in a strain of noble, unreportable eloquence,) "suppose you do conquer? Over whom do you gain a victory? Over a few, who invade your firesides and your homes? No, no! It would be a conquest without laurels without glory! The conquest of brethren over brethren, a self-destructing, suicidal conquest. The victory, in a death struggle, of one portion of the descendants of a common ancestry over another! An ancestry, who pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and fought, side by side, in maintaining them in redeeming their country from the grasp of a foreign monarch, and in establishing her independence forever!"

Mr. Clay then adverted to the charges brought against the slave States by the abolitionists, of severity in their proceedings against the latter. He asked if this were not natural, reverse the cases, and put it to them, if *vice versa*, they would not be roused to desperation and indignation by such treatment? He then appealed to the clergy, by their love of the peaceful principles of their heavenly master, to the women, by the delicacy of their sex, and the love with which the discharge of the duties of their own appropriate sphere, inspired the world, and to all the people of the free States, to cherish the sentiment contained in that noble motto of our flag "E Pluribus Unum" under which our fathers marched triumphantly, though not without danger, through the revolution to establish it, as the protection of our common country, throughout all troubles, and throughout all generations.

Mr. Calhoun rose, as soon as Mr. Clay had finished, and bore the most decided, clear, frank, candid, and unreserved testimony to the excellence of the speech to its adaptability to the times, to the good effect it would have, and must have, upon the whole South, and indeed upon the whole country. He said, "I have heard the Abolition speech, and I am not a slave, and I am not a man, [remember this] There was one party at the North (the adm.) which had declared itself to be against, and now the last blow was struck, &c. &c. &c."

This speech has been reported very hastily, of necessity from rough notes taken in the midst of a crowded gallery. Every allowance must be made for this circumstance, by the reader. It was my object to give an early and tolerably accurate idea of a speech, probably the most important in its effects upon the country, delivered for years upon that floor. I have not pretended to give the language. This would have been impossible. There is but one opinion of the speech, which is called, "every where," "Clay's greatest." Truly yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Whig & Courier.
STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA,
Feb. 12, 1839.

Yesterday an animated debate was commenced in the House on the subject of our North Eastern Boundary. A Resolve had been reported to pay the Commissioners appointed under the Resolve of last year to run the Boundary line—Mr. Cary of Houlton, when the Resolve came up yesterday to be passed to be engrossed, seemed to think it a fine opportunity to let off a few squibs at Gov. Kent and his friends. He said he should not have opposed the Resolve but that Gov. Kent's friends had claimed great credit to him for the high ground he had taken on this subject. Mr. Cary seemed to fear the people would think so too, unless he denied it. He made a ranting speech about the Commissioners wandering in the woods, that they did not run the line they only examined at one end to see if it could be run &c. He contended they did no good and ought to receive nothing for it. Mr. Allen of Bangor made a few remarks in reply. He regretted to see the capacious and fault-finding spirit of the gentleman from Houlton.

At Mr. Allen's speech, the House adjourned. At the adjournment, there were 180 ships at the wharves, and a great number of vessels waiting for freight or charter. It is said that at the same time there are but 80.

during Gov. Kent's administration, which his friends need not be alarmed at, there had been no protest to all attempts to barter away the rights of the State. He alluded to the secret work in 1838 and enquired if the gentleman from Houlton would not give information in relation to it. The debate was continued by Mr. Whidden of Calais, who read the letter of Gov. Kent to Sir John Harvey, and denounced it as "an eternal stigma to the State," and by Mr. Deleardier of Baileyville, who said the course of Gov. Kent and the party in power last year on this subject was "cruel, miserable and contemptible." He did not point out in what particulars such denunciations must be supported by some proof or come from an individual of more character than the individual who presented the town of Baileyville before they will be believed. Mr. Sheldon of Gardiner and Gen. Appleton of Portland replied to these denunciations and examined the course that had been pursued during the past year. They replied to the objections that had been made to the letter of Gov. Kent. They saw nothing wrong in that letter. It was right and proper that the Governor or his personal friends should be informed of what it was the interest of this State to do. Gov. Kent had communicated this information in a frank and friendly manner. If he had not done this he would have been doing for his rashness if there had been any trouble from the appointment of the Commissioners. Mr. Harvey of Glenburn had the floor, when the House adjourned. This morning, on motion of Mr. Harvey, the Resolve was laid on the table and has not been called up to-day. The time of the House to-day has been taken up in a discussion on a bill making Calais the shire town of Washington County. Messrs. Hobbs of Eastport, Fowler of Lubec, Baker of Sieben and Richards of Ellsworth opposed the bill which was advocated by Messrs. Deleardier of Baileyville and Whidden of Calais. After a long debate, the bill was recommitted to a joint select committee.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to abolish the Court of Common Pleas and establish District Courts has been debated. Messrs. Belcher and Butell opposed the bill. Mr. Dumont advocated it, but before any question was taken the Senate adjourned. The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the proceeding of the Legislature. In secret session a Resolve was passed appropriating ten thousand dollars to defray the expenses of arresting the trespassers on the disputed territory. This I understand, was done on the recommendation of the Governor. His message which was sent to the House and Senate on the occasion has not been read.

THE AKOOSTOOK EXPEDITION.
We learn from a letter received here last evening, dated Township No. 10, mouth of the St. Croix river, at Gov's Settlement, that Capt. Stover Rines with fifty men had arrived there on Friday evening, and that the main body consisting of 150 men, were expected to arrive on Saturday afternoon, that Mr. George W. Buckmore, who was sent around by Woodstock and up the St. John and Akooostook, had arrived at No. 10, on Saturday morning, and it was apprehended that the trespassers would make trouble. The little Madawaska is distant about 60 miles from No. 10, and the expedition probably reached there yesterday.

We hear various rumors from the Province. A gentleman from Woodstock, who arrived here last evening in the stage, reports, that news of this expedition reached there on Thursday last, and that expresses were immediately sent into the woods to withdraw the teams and men, and he gave it as his opinion, that they would all be driven off. We also understand that a Mr. White arrived at Oldtown last evening, direct from Frederickton, who says that four hundred men were about leaving that place for the disputed territory.

The above is all the information we have at present on this subject. Mr. Rufus B. Allen Esq. of Belfast, supposed to have left that place for this city on Sunday, was found by an Irishman lying in a gully, near Emery's Mills, on Monday morning in an insensible state. He was taken up by him, and afterwards carried to the house of Capt. Emery in Houlton. He is now at the Bangor House, and is quite comfortable. It is not known how he came in the situation in which he was found, and we learn that he cannot give any account of himself. He was on horse back, and the probability is that he fell from his horse, and the blow he received rendered him insensible.

By the abstract of the returns of the several Banks in this State, made on the 1st Monday of January 1839, it appears that the whole amount of bills then in circulation was \$2,036,640. The amount in circulation when the commissioners made their report in October was \$1,647,333, showing an increase of \$389,307.

Another letter from "Nimrod Wildfire" is in type, but is unavoidably omitted to make room for the very interesting letter of our Washington correspondent. It shall appear to morrow.

Mr. Fran. A two story building in Bolon, occupied by D. H. Spaulding as a store and dwelling house, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst. Mr. Spaulding was absent. Mrs. Spaulding, her child and girl escaped by throwing the bed out of the window, and jumping thence on to it. The property was insured.

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